SUFFRAGE FOR D. C.

Subject Discussed by Chamber

SENTIMENT IS DIVIDED ON CONGRESS DELEGATE

Committee Which Has Had Matter District is of prime necessity to the prop-Under Consideration Turns in a Divided Report.

Suffrage for the District was discussed for more than four hours at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last night, but the chamber adjourned without having taken a vote. The meeting was called to reeive the report of the special committee of five appointed at the meeting of the chamber held uesday, Octo-ber 14, 1913, to consider and make recmendations upon the following reso-

Be it resolved, hat the Washington Chamber of Commerce favors the representation of the District in Congress by a delegate."

This committee turned in a divided report, two members being in favor, Albert Schulteis and Harry King; two opposed, E. C. Graham and Chapin Brown, and one sending in his resignation because he had just sailed for Europe, but protesting against sufrage for the District, William E. Shannon. Roy C. Claffin, who introduced the original proposition, moved that the original proposition, moved that the chamber adopt a resolution declaring "that the Washington Chamber of Commerce indorses the representa-tion of the District of Columbia in by a delegate and advocates the passage of the Tavenner bill, H. R. 8363."

Discussion of Resolution.

This resolution was the basis of discussion during the rest of the meeting, in which about a dozen of the business leaders of the city participated. Occasionally the debate wandered far afield, touch-

o taking a vote on a resolution, made by Mr. Harper and accepted by R. C. Claffin as an amendment to his previous motion; 700 members of the chamber who were present when the meeting opened there were but forty remaining. The point of

The recommendations made by E. C. Graham and Chapin Brown of the com-'We recommend that the chamber vote r committee; that is, that it vote to effect that it does not at this time, under present conditions, favor the resentation of the District in Congress

representation of the District in Congress by a delegate; and that it does not recommend the passage of any bill now pending in Congress providing for the submission of this question or any similar question to a vote in the District of Columbia; but it does favor a vote or votes for President by the citizens of the District of Columbia, to the same extent, in proportion to its inhabitants, that citizens of the states are given the right to vote for President, if the Constitution can be amended so as to confer this power.

The following is a summeary of the recommendation by Albert Schulteis and Harry Kins:

recommendation by Albert Schulteis and Harry King:
"Local self-government is the legitimate outcome of the reserve powers of the states and of the people. It is the very corner stone of our pollitical structure, and the best assurance of liberty regulated by law. It can be maintained only by strict observance of the limitations of the federal Constitution, the basic thought of which is the right of the majority to rule.

inought of which is the right of the majority to rule.

"This Tavenner bill, H. R. S363, aims only at this basic thought—the right of the majority to rule, and provides for the ascertainment of the will of the people of the nation's capital by a referendum vote on the principal questions which present themselves to us for solution. The machinery for the ascertainment of our wishes is simple and inexpensive. In short, it is a complete bill which will once and for all settle these questions by the ascertainment of the will of the majority. Only those who believe in a government without the consent of the governed can be opposed to this proposition. "This is the first necessary step for us to take. It will test in an authoritative and accurate way whether we want to continue our present form of government or not, whether we want representation in Congress."

Protests Against Suffrage.

The opinion of the other member of the committee as registered in his letter of resignation is:

"I would like to protest with all my night against suffrage in the District of Columbia, for many reasons. The main reason is, that we have today, according to statistical facts, the only clean city, statistical facts, the only clean corpolitically and morally, in the United States. It will, in my opinion, be a crime to change this condition and changed it will be if the nation's capital ever gets into the hands of the characteristic element that take it upon themselves to ment that take it upon themselves to run a city when they have the opportu

"I far prefer to have the President of the United States the mayor of my city, with the House and Senate the town council, than I would the average mayor and the average town council you see the university of California, it is announced by the women's department of t this country.
an earnest prayer that our government will never be

hanged." Chapin Brown during an interesting

DURING EASTER PREPARATIONS.

feet, fortify and care for your feet. Don't get footsore: get Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the Shoes for Swollen, Aching feet. You can walk for hours and not get tired if you use Allen's Foot-Ease. It is always in demand for use in Patent Leather Shoes, and for Breaking in New Shoes. This is an Easy Test: Sprinkle Allen's and notice the difference. Order a 25c package TODAY of any Druggist and be ready to forget you have feet During Easter Week, Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE by mail. Andress Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Don't accept any substitute.

JFFRAGE FOR D. C.

THEME OF DEBATE

Theme of the District will soon be granted the right to vote, because they deserve it, and are equally interested with man, if not more so, in all public questions.

Albert Schulties voiced the opinion of one who has been a resident of the District sinee 1866. He said: "As a citizen I have felt greatly grieved at the attacks in Congress on a helpless community of more than 330,000 people, of whom 219,438 are twenty-one years of age and over, and of which latter number 71.3 per cent are white." He contended that now is the time to change conditions where so large a number of persons are forced, against their will, to endure taxation without representation.

Supported as Matter of Justice.

Supported as Matter of Justice.

Roy C. Claffin argued that "representa tion of the District in Congress by a dele present form of local government. The half-and-half principle of financing the District is of prime necessity to the proper upbullding and maintenance of the National Capital. One of the greatest benefits of a delegate from the District in Congress would be to have an official spokesman on the floor of the House to defend the rights of the people, a matter of justice that is not denied any other community of American citizens." He called attention to the fact that more than 25,000 local citizens have gone on record favoring representation in Congress.

Louis Ottenberg, secretary of the citi-zens' committee of forty, favored the Tavenner bill. He asserted that the citi-

zens want the vote so that they can speak for themselves as to how their business shall be conducted. W. C. O'Sullivan said that the privilege of a District delegate means the end of the half-and-half system and the opening up of the District offices to the spoils system.

system.

A. E. L. Leckie paid tribute to the citizenship of the District as the most representative, educated class of men in the country. He said that if ever the District needed a spokesman in the House it is now. He did not believe it would mean the abolition of the half-and-half principle. He pointed out that members of Congress now do not have time to listen to the needs of the District or investigate them "In asking for a delegate," he said, "we in no way jeopardize any advantage we how have. We simply put there a man who will present in an honest, fearless, intelligent manner the needs of the District to the whole House."

Declares Attendance Inadequate.

Declares Attendance Inadequate.

E. C. Graham proposed that further consideration of the matter be postponed until there was a larger attend-ance of the chamber. He thought that seventy out of 700 members was hardly a fair expression of the opinion of the entire chamber

P. T. Moran commended those who introduced the proposition to the at-tention of the chamber. He pointed out and be debate wandered far afield, touching many subjects, including indorsement of votes for women, bona fideness of rest. dence of District Commissioners, the population of Alaska and the yield of fertilizer in West Virginia. The speakers sometimes overstepped the twenty-minute rule, but so aroused the others present that applause was generous throughout the entire meeting.

Eulogies of Senator Gallinger and former Senator Blackburn were frequent. Messages were delivered from Jamess Wickersham, delegate from Alaska; former Senator Blackburn several speakers said they had discussed the matter with leaders in Congress, and assured members of the chamber that congress would promptly grant the District showed it really wanted a voice in Congress would endanger the half-and-half system of mances for the National Capital.

Adjourns Without Vote.

Finally, when the meeting got around to taking a vote on a resolution, made by Wr. Harrer and accepted by R. C. Claim of the contract o

Favors a Democratic Basis. "I believe," he said, "that the governent of the capital of the world's greatest democracy should be organized upon democratic basis. I believe the establishment of a model city government in no quorum" was raised and the meeting the District of Columbia is a solemn duty which Congress owes not merely to the centive and example to the towns and

"I believe that the 40,000 voters of Nevada have no better right to suffrage than the 100,000 men of voting age in the District of Columbia. I believe that the

voter for the last thirty-one years. He at once is bewildering. He favors having some other provisions of the Tavenner bill. He said the Tavenner bill is nothing more than a vehicle for carrying our District to vote and have representation in Congress.

in Congress.

"I have too much respect for the voice of the Chamber of Commerce," he said, "than to have it expressed by such a small gathering as is here now. When we vote on this proposition I wish it might be when we have a really representative assemblage of the members. I am on record of ten years' standing as favoring a delegate, providing it does not interefere with our present commission form of government or the half-and-half system of paying the expenses of the District."

It was on his amendment to the resolution before the meeting that the vote to adjourn was taken, for lack of a quorum. adjourn was taken, for lack of a quorum

Fashions and Health.

Five out of every six women students nounced by the women's department of physical education at that institution were upon examination found to be afflicted with flat feet or broken arches Last year, it is stated, there was "an epideranged internal organs'

FOR THE CAPITAL

Sons of the Revolution Oppose Adverse Legislation Pending in Congress.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION WILL BE ASKED TO AID

Move by District Society Declared to Be of Great Importance by Henry B. F. Macfarland.

The Sons of the Revolution, Society of the District of Columbia, justifying its attitude in a matter of civic policy. a meeting at the Army and Navy Club last night aligned itself with the movement to defend the National Capital against prospective legislation calcu-

lated to impede its progress.

Resolutions were adopted indersing the work of the committee of one hundred, formed to educate the American people as to the relations between the District and the federal government, and to appeal to senators and repre sentatives against legislation pending in Congress which would do away with the "half-and-half" plan.

Henry B. F. Macfarland the executive committee of the committee of one hundred, today pointed to this action by the Sons of the Revolution as being of great importance to the work of the committee, inasmuch as the national organization of the Sons of the American Revolution will meet here in convention on will meet here in convention April 19, and this great convention of pa triotic Americans from all over the United States is to be asked by the committee of one hundred to appeal to senators and representatives from the home districts of the members of the order against the legislation in Congress.

Co-Operation Expected

"When the national convention of th Sons of the Revolution sees the stand the District society has taken on this matter," Mr. Macfarland said today, "I hope and believe the representatives of all the various states of the Union in the patriotic order will likewise come to the

Dr. H. L. E. Johnson was another who voiced opinion that natriotism was involved in the principles presented by the resolution. The resolutions declare: "The District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the Revolution, mindful of its purposes to inspire among the members and their descendants the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; to inculcate in the community in general sentiments of na-tionality and respect for the principles for which the patriots of the revolution contended; heartly approves the endeavors of the committee of one hundred of the District of Columbia to avert legislation threatening the progress of the National Capital by laying before Congress and the country under the right of petition

than the 100,000 men of voting age in the District of Columbia. I believe that the hand that is fit to rock the cradle is fit to cast the ballot. I believe that taxation without representation is tyranny, whether in the thirteen struggling colonies in the eighteenth century or in the opulent city of Washington in the twentieth. I believe that in this delegate proposition the people of Washington will not sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.

"I believe that the joint resolution introduced into the Senate of the United States by the far-seeing statesmanship of Mr. Gallinger over a decade ago, which proposed to amend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the United States and electoral college, and in said District of Columbia senators and electoral college, and in said District of Columbia senators and electors shall be chosen by direct vote of the people—with all my mind and heart I believe that such an amendment will finally be authorized in due form by the states, and that any measure of local self-government of less scope is merely provisional, preliminary, pre-paratory, for this, the ultimate, adequate and just solution of the governmental problem of the District of Columbia."

Would Bewilder Voters.

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"The Sons of the Revolution are interested in things national

Bulkley Makes Speech.

Mr. Bulkley spoke to his resolution, explaining his reasons for presenting it be ore the patriotic order. He said: 'The progress of the National Capital. physical and moral, for the last thirtyfive years has been due to the so-called half-and-half arrangement of the 'organic act' of 1878, for a 'permanent gov-

ganle act of 1878, for a 'permanent gov-ernment of the District of Columbia.' Un-der that arrangement the District resi-dents have contributed one-half of the expenses and the rest of the American people, through the Congress, have con-tributed the other half. The proportion was arbitrary, but Congress, after long investigation, adopted it in order to have a definite and permanent arrangement definite and permanent arrangement, so that continuous progress upon a sys-tematic plan might be made. All of the plans for the physical and moral develop-ment of the National Capital for the future depend upon the continuance of this arrangement.

Small Group Threatens.

"It is now seriously threatened by a small group of men in Congress who already have succeeded in passing through the House four measures now pending in stroy the operations of the 'half-andures of a similar sort in the House which they hope to send to the Senate. demic of deranged internal organs" caused by tight lacing.

Curvature of the spine is common among the girl students of the institution. Crooked necks, crooked spines, round shoulders and flat cheets show a decided increase. The blame for this ruin of women's figures is thrown upon Dame Fashion, which, it is alleged, encourages the "slouchy pose" as the acme of attraction in carriage.

When a certain class of reformers decry the fashions of the day as detrimental to good morals they are not always able to prove their case. The charge, however, that extremes in fashion are undermining the health of women is in this instânce based not upon sentiment, but upon scientific measurements taken by a specialist in physical training. It would seem as if this ought to encourage at least a modicum of common sense in fashions.

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from census bulletin 118, 1918, on the financial statistics of 195 cities of the United States having over thirty thoussessed valuation of property in Wash-

rinity-pine cities had a higher similar per capita.

"More important, however, is the per capita of the tax levy, the combination of the assessment and the rate indicating the amount of taxes paid. For Washington, the per capita tax levy for 1912 is given at \$15.75. This is shown to be more than the per capita tax levy in 149 out of 195 cities. Only forty-five cities have a higher per capita tax levy than Washington.

Appeals to Patriots.

"The committee appeals to patriotic Americans everywhere to write to their senators and representatives in the interests of the common capital and the maintenance of the govern ment's contribution to it, as against to cut off that contribution and place the whole burden of the capital upon the 350,000 people living in the District of Columbia, of whom 100,000 are negroes, the largest negro urban population in the world, and 40,000 are em-ployed in the civil service of the government, with no large industries o commerce. This would mean, the committee of one hundred states, confisca ion in taxation and cutting the prog-ress of the capital in two."

Another set of resolutions adopted by the organization relterated adherence to the Constitution of the United States, and bellef in its responsibility for the present prosperity and conditions of liberty in the United States. Delegates to the general assembly of the order were directed to urge the national society to go on record

De Grasse Memorial

Considerable discussion was concern with the proposed erection of a memorial Cornwallis' army at Yorktown. It deby law.'

This bill simply gives the District

taken action directing the delegates to the general congress to urge the erection of such a memorial, first proposed by the society of the District of Columbia "Through Tunisia on Horseback" was the subject of a lecture given by Frank Edward Johnson, a fellow of the Royal Geographic Society. Mr. Johnson illustrated his talk with interesting scenes of life and customs in Tunis.

Geographic Society. Mr. Johnson illustrated his talk with interesting scenes of life and customs in Tunis.

Those present were Lleut. Col. Henry T. Allen, U. S. A.; Davis Carneal Anderson, Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Robert Root Bennett, Dr. A. B. Bennett, jr.; Barry Bulkley, Henry K. Bush-Brown, John Doyle Carmody, Lewis P. Clephane, Walter C. Clephane, Commodore R. G. Davenport, U. S. N., retired; Irving Hall Dunlap, Brig. Gen. Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C., retired; Charles L. Gurley, James M. Henry, Col. John Van R. Hoff, Thomas; W. Hungerford, Gaillard Hunt, Dr. Ralph Jenkins, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Theodore C. Johnson, Joseph I. Keefer, Alfred E. Lewis, jr.; Dr. Ralph W. McDowell, U. S. N.; William B. McGroarty, Henry Coleman May, William P., Metcalf, Benjamin de M. Miller, Dr. S. Brown Muncaster, Albion K. Parris, Duncan C. Phillips, Col. George Richards, U. S. M. C.; James A. Sample, Franklin Steele, John Kennedy Stout, Reeves R. Strickland, Dr. Henderson Suter, H. M. Southgate, Dr. John Van Rensselaer, Balch B. Wilson, Vernon E. West and C. V. Wheeler.

GUARD OFFICERS

House Measure Gives Authority to Name 2d Lieutenants From Civil Life.

Authority to appoint second lieutenants of Columbia from civil life is provided sentative Kahn of California. A stateby the National Defense League, Mr. Kahn is chairman of the league.

"Section 16 of the present law reads as follows," says the statement:
"That hereafter all appointments to the grade of second lieutenant shall be from the enlisted men, under regulations mander, who aided in the capture of and subject to the examination required

guard authorities power to appoint secon lieutenants from civil life in the District ruard, provided such appointees have had military experience equivalent to six months' experience in the guard, subject, of course, to examination as to fitness and qualifications to hold second lieutenants' commissions.

and qualifications to hold second lieutenants' commissions.

"The bill has the indorsement of Gen-Harries, commanding the District of Columbia Militia; Lieut. Col. Parmerter, U. S. A., adjutant general of the District of Columbia Militia, and Cols. Ourand and Harvey, commanding the 1st and 2d infantry, respectively.

Makes Others Available. "The object of this bill is to make ional Guard a large number of young men in Washington who have had suitable military experience and who are able military experience and who are qualified to hold commissions in the guard. Many of these men are Spanish war veterans, some of them having held commissions or served as non-commissioned officers in volunteer or regular regiments in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. These men would be glad to service in the District Guard as officers, but will not enlist as privates, as required by the present law, section 16, in order to obtain commissions.

"It is believed that a large number of these Spanish war veterans, if the bill becomes law, will connect themselves with the District Guard. Such men, having had actual war-time experience, would act as a valuable stiffening force to the guard and the officers' corps.

Privates Still Have First Chance

lice was so impeding her progress that it was thought probable that she would not come into the harbor until late in the day.

The steamer Kyle, fitted out by the government, salled early today to search for the missing sealer Southern Cross, which, with 170 men on board, was last sighted Tuesday morning off the southern coast, just to the westward of Cape Pine. The Kyle is equipped with wireless apparatus.

WOULD ALTER SENATE RULES.

Hoke Smith Aims to Confine Debates

Privates Still Have First Chance.

"The bill, however, does not give the reference in appointments to second lieuenancies to these veterans, but their serv ices would only be available in event there is not at any time sufficient material among the enlisted men of the guard for promotion to lieutenancies. "Therefore, privates now in the guard who aspire to commissions would still

"The bill has the indorsement of Span-ish war veterans in Washington and of "This bill is one of the plans Representative Kahn and the Defense League di-rectors are working on in an endeavor to assist the National Guard throughout the country. Similar bills are to be in-troduced in states where it is considered

have first chance to become officers

troduced in states where it is considered such legislation would be of service to the National Guard.

"As the District of Columbia Guard is a federal militia, the only one of its kind in the United States, congressional action is necessary in this case."

Representative Kahn said the bill, if enacted into law, will be of great assistance in making available a large num.

ber of good officers for the District National Guard, when needed, and would be a source of stretisth to the guard in many ways. If the bill becomes law, he said, the Spanish war veterans in Washington will begin to take more interest in militia affairs here.

ICE IMPEDES RESCUE SHIP.

Bellaventure Pushes Toward St. John's, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 4.-The steam er Bellaventure, bringing thirty survivon and most of the bodies of the seventy seven members of the crew of the seal-ing steamer Newfoundland, who lost their lives in Tuesday's storm, was thirty miles east of this port at daylight today. Heavy ice was so impeding her progress that it

to Pending Measures.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia today announced his intention of offering an amendment to the Senate rules which will provide that when a measure is the senators shall be limited to a discussion of the pending measure. A senator violating this proposed new rule shall be called to order and not proceed further without stating that he in good faith is endeavoring to discuss the measure before the Senate.
Senator Smith made his announce ment following the reading by Senator Chamberlain of an article on the Mon-roe doctrine while the conference reroe doctrine while the conterence re-port on the Military Academy bill was pending.

Invitation to the Nations.

Provision for inviting foreign nations to send delegates to the fourth international congress of home education, to be held at Philadelphia in September, was made in a bill introduced in the Senat-today by Senator Martine of New Jersey

Mr. Hubby

Federals Contest for Possession of Catcher Claimed by Philadelphia

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 4 .-Decks were cleared in United States district court here today for the first real legal battle between organized base ball and the Federal League. William F Killifer, the catcher who began his base ball career with Michigan teams and worked his way to the majors, was the storm center. The question for the court to decide was whether Killifer is the property of the Chicago team of the Federal League or belongs to the Philadelphia Nationals. Last season Killifer

Killifer Jumps Out and Back.

In the past winter he signed a Federal League contract; then he renounced the independent organization and signed a new contract with the Philadelphia club. As a result the Federal League started injunction proceedings in United States district court here to restrain Kil-lifer from playing with Philadelphia. The petition also asks that Killifer be de-clared the property of the Chicago Fed-

Opening Argument.

Attorney E. B. Gates of Indianapolis general counsel for the Federal League, began his argument at 10 o'clock this forenoon. Judge William L. Carpenter of Detroit, who is assist ing the attorneys for the defense, at tempted to limit the arguments to three hours, but failed.

The Philadelphia club in its answe asserted the reserve clause in its 1913 contract with Killifer takes precedence over the 1914 contract of Killifer with the Chicago Federals. The arguments are expected to be completed some time

A Great Sunday Star Tomorrow

Neglect Reading Tomorrow's STAR and You Will Miss One of the Best Editions Ever Issued by This Newspaper

In addition to its complete news reports, it is to be replete with features of the most intensely interesting character by writers of world-wide fame.

Comic Section

The Comic Section of The Sunday Star continues to be the most popular "funny sheet" of all. It is eagerly looked forward to by thousands of readers, both young and old-and tomorrow's edition, containing, as usual,

and

Hawkshaw

Stepbrothers The Newlyweds

Nippy's Pop Is funnier and more delightful than ever.

The Sunday Magazine

The Sunday Magazine of The Star, issued regularly every Sunday, is alone worth the price of The Sunday Star, containing, as it does, articles and stories by the foremost litterateurs and illustrated by the best artists of today.

Special Features Section

Frank Carpenter, Sterling Heilig, Charles M. Pepper, Bobbie Hill and many other writers equally well known have articles in the Special Feature Section of The Sunday Star.

"THE OBSERVER" REJOICES THAT THE SEASON OF GRASS IS NOW ON

Though you may not imagine so from its title, this is a base ball story. It is handled in characteristic vein by the irrepressible BOB-BIE HILL. For the past month or so these Observer articles have been attracting wide attention. Perhaps you cannot see the connection between what he calls the "Season of Grass" and base ball-but he can. There are any number of good laughs in this story and it's up to you to enjoy them.

TOBOGGANING DOWN THE ANDES

FRANK G. CARPENTER tells of a thrilling ride he made from the clouds to the sea on a gravity car. Starting amid the glaciers, he loses his brakeman and has to short down through the hail and the storm. Hanging to precipices, flying on spider-web bridges of thin steel over frightful chasms, whirling about curves in the midnight darkness of winding tunnels and coming down into the light of day with a shudder as he looked at the depths far below him-such were a few of his experiences on this remarkable ride.

AMERICANS ARE TOLERATED IN EUROPE FOR THEIR MONEY

STERLING HEILIG, who sends such brilliant articles each week from the French capital, is responsible for that statement. Not on his own authority, but on the authority of a very rich American who has spent several years abroad. He speaks of such interesting things as the disappointment of a wealthy man on foreign soil, the dress suit conspiracy, the guile of the red-coated musicians, the terrible scorn of American snobs and the danger of being labeled as a "tight-wad." As usual, the article is written in Mr. Heilig's fascinating, breezy style.

MOVING THE GREAT CROPS OF THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL

CHARLES M. PEPPER contributes another of his remarkably written articles. He shows the benefits to be derived by all Canada from the completion of the Panama canal, and sets forth the problems to be faced by Canadian wheat growers before their product will stand the hot and humid climate of

HE BELIEVES MEXICO WILL SAVE HERSELF

Senor Algara, charge d'affaires of the Mexican embassy, reiterates his firm faith in the ability of his native land to work out her own salvation. In a remarkable personal interview he tells why he is so-minded and also presents many interesting side lights on the situation in Mexico. The interview is written by ASHMUN BROWN, who in the past year has interviewed so many prominent men in such brilliant fashion for The Sunday Star.

MYSTIC SENSE OF FIJIAN ISLANDERS ENABLES THEM TO COMMUNICATE WITH ONE ANOTHER AT LONG DISTANCES

An unusually fascinating story which sets forth-but does not explain, because there is no explanation known to the white man-a strange process by which these people send messages to one another over miles of land and trackless ocean. Whether this remarkable gift is a high development of the science of telepathy or is a faculty which is as yet undiscov ered by the world at large is altogether a matter of conjecture. That it is one of the most carefully guarded secrets of the Fijians all white men who have attempted to solve the mystery unhesitatingly admit. It is a thrilling tale and you cannot afford to miss reading it.

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